

GOT \$1,000 EACH FOR ARCHBOLD'S LETTERS

Negro Witness Tells How Correspondence Was Stolen from the Oil Man's Desk.

FILE BOOK BROUGHT \$500

Former Messenger Declares He Shared with Two Others Money Paid for Letters Which Were Published.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Jan. 14.—Confidential letters of the Standard Oil Company possess a high market value, according to the testimony given before the Senate campaign fund investigating committee today by William Winfield, a negro, formerly a messenger for John D. Archbold, Winfield, who described the method in which the letters were purloined, said he and Charles Stumph and a clerk formerly in the Standard Oil employ named Merrill, received \$1,000 each for two letters and a telegram.

The only knowledge Winfield had bearing on the so-called Hearst letters was that two copies were taken from the Standard Oil office one night and returned early the following morning. For this he received as his share less than \$2,500, but he suspected his partners in the conspiracy had not given him all the money that was his due.

The thefts began in 1904, according to Winfield's testimony. At that time mention of a telegram sent to Washington by the Standard Oil Company. A copy of the message was obtained and sold, through Stumph, for \$1,000. Some time later Winfield found Stumph rifling Mr. Archbold's desk one evening. He was told to "shut up and take his share." Two letters were found that evening and were afterward disposed of.

The witness said he had never had knowledge of any other thefts of letters or telegrams or letter book files. Stumph told him, he said, that only \$50 was paid by the newspaper men for the use of the letter book overnight, and that \$1,000 each was paid for the letters.

Suspicious Too Late.

Senator Clapp asked the witness if he was never curious as to the exact amount Stumph was getting for the documents and whether the division agreement was being observed.

"Yes," replied Winfield; "but when I finally became suspicious Stumph was too far away."

Stumph left the employ of the Standard Oil Company early in 1905, and Winfield left the following June. Winfield said he knew of only two letters being taken, and when he saw more than that number published he demanded an explanation from Stumph, who asserted that he had no idea where the others came from.

In describing his discovery of Stumph rifling Mr. Archbold's desk, Winfield said: "Stumph told me that the paper told him to get everything he could get his hands on. Stumph was at Mr. Archbold's desk and had possession of some of Mr. Archbold's letters. I told him that he was going further than I knew anything about. He said: 'You keep quiet and we'll fix you up.'"

"He was doing business with his brother-in-law then. He got the letters, and I saw the two he got and read them."

"Do you know the date of the letters, when they were addressed to or the signature?" Interrupted Senator Clapp.

"No, I don't remember the date, nor do I remember the signature attached. It may have been Quay or some one else. They were letters received by Mr. Archbold."

Asked to Get Other Letters.

Winfield told of the theft of the copy book two days later and its return, and said:

"We were asked if we could secure copies of letters that had passed to and from Washington, and had been told that we would be paid."

"Who told you this?" asked Senator Clapp.

Winfield replied that he had left the matter of disposing of the letters to Stumph, who was taking care of that end.

In testifying that he was to receive one-third of what Stumph got for the letters, telegrams and copy books, Winfield said Stumph's brother-in-law was to receive the other third.

"What was paid for the telegram?" he was asked.

"One thousand dollars. I got \$333," replied Winfield.

The session of the committee opened with a cross-examination of Gilchrist Stewart by Senator Pomerene. Stewart said he was arrested on two alleged warrants and carried to the Hearst building by three detectives riding in taxicabs.

"How many went with you into the Hearst newspaper office?" inquired Senator Pomerene.

"Eight or ten," was the reply.

Not an Oil Employee.

Stewart said he hoped to be able soon to give the committee the name of the man who photographed the Archbold letters. He denied positively that he had ever been employed by the Standard Oil Company or by its attorney, Paul Cravath.

"I have never talked with anybody connected with the Standard Oil Company about the case," said the witness.

"Who employed you?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"Ex-Senator Foraker," replied Stewart.

"And he paid you?" asked the Senator.

"I suppose he will pay me," answered the witness.

MAY REPEAL FREE TOLLS

Bill by Senator Root Reopens Panama Canal Issue.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senator Root introduced today a bill to amend the Panama Canal act to eliminate the provision exempting American coastwise ships from the payment of tolls. The bill is expected to reopen the entire question of Panama tolls, now at issue with Great Britain, and to pave the way for a new discussion of the subject in the Senate.

Senator Root gave notice that he would speak on January 21 in support of his bill.

Many members of the Senate have declared recently that they favored meeting Great Britain's objections to the canal law by repealing the free toll provisions, rather than submit the whole subject to arbitration on the question of the right of the United States to grant free passage to American owned ships. Senator Root opposed the free toll provision when the act was passed, and since then has favored either arbitration or striking out the clause.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, January 14.

Stimson Protects New York.

The Secretary of War, in his capacity of general conservator of the public interests, gave a decision yesterday which in more ways than one, is of far more than ordinary interest to the Empire State, and which, once it is understood, is likely to command as much approval there as it has condemnation in Illinois, and especially in Chicago. The City of Chicago applied to Secretary Stimson for permission to increase the flow from Lake Michigan, through the Chicago River, from 4,167 to 10,000 cubic feet a second, claiming that the increase was essential to the sanitary well-being of the Windy City. The Chicago River, once a sluggish stream flowing into Lake Michigan, and used by that city as a great open sewer, has, it will be recalled, been reversed, and made, by means of a canal, to flow south to the Mississippi, and thus to carry off the sewage which polluted that portion of the lake from which Chicago drew its water supply. Secretary Stimson, in explaining his refusal, points out that the effect of the proposed increased drainage of Lake Michigan would have included a lowering of the mean level of Lake Erie by 24 inches, of the Ontario by 45 inches, and of the St. Lawrence by more than 45 inches; that it would lessen the flow over Niagara Falls and seriously injure Buffalo and other ports. The Secretary quoted the chief of engineers as authority for the statement that a lowering of the lake levels by approximately six inches would reduce the permissible load of vessels by from 300 to 500 tons, with a consequent loss in freights of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year for each vessel, and that the injury to navigation on the Great Lakes would probably amount to \$7,500,000 a year. That a pure State is obvious. That such lowering and the reduced freights might even become a menace to the new harbor canal is also obvious. The Secretary also learned that a project to utilize the Chicago River at Lockport for power purposes was on foot, and he points out that for every unit of horsepower thus developed at Lockport four units of similar horsepower could be produced at Niagara Falls, where natural conditions are more favorable. Incidentally, the reasoning of Mr. Stimson in this case may throw some light on his expected decision in connection with the proposed extension of piers in the Hudson River.

May Not Please New York.

In the same capacity and viewing the problem from the same broad standpoint, Secretary Stimson will pass on the question of extending the piers into the North River after a hearing which has been set for next Friday afternoon and at which Mayor Gaynor, Dock Commissioner Tompkins and the Board of Estimate and representatives of New Jersey are expected. There seems to be little likelihood that Secretary Stimson will consent to any narrowing of the Hudson at what is now the narrowest point along the city waterfront, namely near 23d street and a little below. The channel at 23d street, with out taking into consideration the new and temporary White Star Line piers, has already been narrowed to 275 feet in the clear. It is estimated that the great ocean liners require one and a half times their own length to back out of their slips and swing into the channel. It is maintained that at no time should the river be so narrowed as to make impossible the sailing of vessels from exactly opposite sides of the river at the same time, and it will be seen that the limit of safety has already been passed. Furthermore, even under existing conditions, the sailing of vessels from each side of the river simultaneously must necessarily block all traffic at a point where it is shown that vessels pass at the rate of two a minute even in the dull season. The effect of narrowing the river even to the extent this far authorized has been to increase the current at this point from 2 1/2 to 4 miles an hour, a condition which, if increased, would prove a menace to the slow-going vessels which will use the large canal; to decrease the current further up the river with a consequent increase in the deposit of silt and a crowding of vessels passing the point to an extent hardly compatible with safety. It is a rule of mariners that every vessel should have a clearway of three times its beam, and vessels may not approach the docks on either side by more than 200 feet. It was therefore to be seen that five or six large vessels passing abreast would more than utilize all the space now available, and there is every reason to expect that the traffic will increase steadily.

The True Remedy.

While nothing can be elicited from Secretary Stimson which would throw light on the decision he is soon to make, it is obvious that the view entertained by his predecessors and sustained by the en-

ILLINOIS DEADLOCK ENDS

Democrats Aid Republicans and Moose Are Angry.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—The deadlock in the Illinois Senate was broken late to-night by a Democratic-Republican coalition, which leaves Senators Harris and Walter Clyde Jones, Bull Mooseers, out in the cold. Senator Jones compared the deal with the Lorimer bipartisan arrangement.

Senator Denvir quoted Jones as saying that he "hoped the deadlock would continue and put both the old parties in the hole."

COLONEL AFTER BURLEIGH

Tells Maine Followers Not to Send Him to Senate.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 14.—Three Republican members of the Maine House of Representatives, who are fourth class postmasters in their respective towns, telegraphed their resignations as postmasters to Washington to-night. Their right as federal officeholders to seats in the House was attacked by Democrats just before balloting began for the election of a United States Senator to succeed Oshadiah Gardner, Democrat.

One of them, William H. Farrar, of Ripley, was declared unelectable by a vote of 75 to 71.

On the vote for Senator Edwin C. Burleigh, Republican, secured a majority in the Senate, but in the House he was tied with Senator Gardner, each having 72 votes. The Republican leaders declare they will win by a majority of seven in joint convention to-morrow.

A telegram of congratulation from Theodore Roosevelt was received to-night by each of the four members of the House who voted for E. M. Thompson for Senator. The telegram referred to Mr. Burleigh as a reactionary, and declared:

"It would be a grave misfortune, from the standpoint of good citizenship, by their votes the Progressives permitted Mr. Burleigh to be sent to the Senate of the United States."

gineers, that it is a decidedly shortsighted policy for New York City to seek to hamper its facilities as a great port rather than to make such improvement as it is necessary to afford permanent relief. It is obvious that the easy way to provide additional docking facilities is to encroach on the channel. The expensive way is to extend the docking facilities back further into the land. There is, however, a feature of the situation which does not appear to have received the attention it deserves. This is the extent to which non-usable available docking facilities are monopolized by the railroads as well as handled elsewhere. It is suggested that a belt or transfer railway overland and somewhat removed from the waterfront is not only greatly needed, but that it would permit of the removal of terminals on the waterfront and thus afford space for greatly needed docks. It is further pointed out that the present method of handling railway freight is clumsy and costly, and often amounts to two or three times as much as the cost of transportation from remote points to the seaport under the circumstances.

Under the circumstances, it should be the municipal authority should construct the necessary belt line, and, if necessary, another tube under the Hudson for the transfer of freight, and then take steps to secure the land occupied for railway terminals and to construct thereon adequate terminal facilities. In his decision in the Chicago case, Secretary Stimson takes pains to point out that he feels constrained to consider the general interest rather than the welfare of a particular city, and to suggest that even the desired permission will settle the sanitary question only temporarily, while a great city should courageously face the situation and settle it with an eye to future as well as to present needs, and it seems a reasonable assumption that his decision in the New York case will be along the same lines.

Through the Gubernatorial Chapeau.

Governor Sulzer's lachrymose histrionics regarding the neglected and moss-covered slab which marks the grave of Silas Wright, "a slab all grown over with shrubs and briars," impel his former colleagues in the House who know the facts regarding Silas Wright's grave—and who also know the Governor's suspect, as they put it, "Bill is talking through the gubernatorial chapeau." Certain it seems that Governor Sulzer has never seen the grave of the patriotic statesman, for had he done so he would not refer to a "slab," or to its being "overgrown with shrubs and briars," for the monument which marks the grave of Silas Wright, in Canton, St. Lawrence County, is a monolith, so tall that when erected it was the talk of the state. Tradition has it that it took eight yoke of oxen to haul the great monolith to its grave, and the Governor has seen it recently declare that it rears its tall head as proudly to-day as when it was erected over sixty years ago. The only briars and shrubs which could overtop such a monument are such as grow exclusively in the tropics—and, possibly, in the poetic imagination of the Chief Executive of the Empire State.

Clark Saves Comrades.

Many members of the House are deeply grateful to-night that a ruling by Speaker Clark, who was backed by precedents and logic, prevented a test vote to-day on the proposed amendment which would have increased the salary of the Speaker from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The amendment, which was held out of order, provided, in brief, that no letter, circular, newspaper or magazine should be transmitted through the mails which carried so-called "dry" territory advertisement of liquor. Mr. Murdock moved to recommit the Postoffice bill, with instructions that an amendment of this character be included, and a rollcall was imminent until the Speaker's ruling. The amendment was originally offered by Mr. Jackson. Following a parliamentary wrangle of two hours, the Speaker ruled on the point of order raised by Mr. Sherman of Kentucky. The direct \$5,000 reduction in expenditure, Mr. Clark held, was clearly in order under the Holman rule.

No man living can tell whether the second section of the amendment will result in reduction," said the Speaker, after listening to arguments that it would require millions of dollars to examine every piece of mail offered for transmission. "If the amendment were properly drawn it might be in order, but in its present shape it does not come within the Holman rule, and is clearly out of order."

Members heaved a sigh of relief when the ruling was announced, and the Speaker was praised for the fearless and logical manner in which he had decided a question which might have injected into a mere appropriation measure a matter which Mr. Moon, of Tennessee, declared "had no place in a bill of this character or in the politics of the country," but which scores of members feared to face on a record vote.

WEEKS ELECTED SENATOR

Formally Chosen to Succeed Crane from Bay State.

Boston, Jan. 14.—The Legislature to-day chose Representative John Wingate Weeks, of Newton, a graduate of the Naval Academy, successor of Winthrop Murray Crane as junior Senator from Massachusetts. Weeks polled the full Republican strength in the Senate and all except five of the party votes in the House.

The Democratic opposition was split up among sixteen candidates. The vote in the Senate was: John W. Weeks, 26; Sherman L. Whipple (Dem.), 11; scattering, 2. In the House 134 out of 240 members voted for Weeks, sixty-nine supported Whipple, the five Progressives voted for John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, while twenty-two Democrats who bolted yesterday's caucus divided their votes among thirteen party leaders. One Republican voted for Curtis Guild and another for Robert Luce.

The only unusual incident of the voting to-day was the demand of three members to be recorded in favor of the Democratic candidates. As the rules required each member to state a preference for Senator, these requests were ignored.

REPUBLICANS ELECT DEMOCRATS

Denver, Jan. 14.—Ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas and Governor John F. Shafroth, Democrats, were elected United States Senators from Colorado to-day. The Senate and House voting separately. Twelve Republicans in the House and three in the Senate voted for the Democratic candidates. In compliance with the pledges taken prior to the November election.

WALSH NAMED MONTANA SENATOR.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 14.—Thomas J. Walsh, of Helena, primary preferential candidate, to-day was elected United States Senator, receiving every vote in both houses of the Legislature.

SENATOR BORAH RE-ELECTED.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 14.—Senator W. E. Borah was re-elected by the Legislature to-day on the first ballot.

WORLD ALUMINUM TRUST REVEALED TO CONGRESS

Control by American Concern 'Through Canadian Company, Admitted.

U. S. WATCHES "IMPORTED"

New York Dealer Bought Waltham Timepieces in Arabia and Reshipped Them To Be Sold Here.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The existence of an international agreement covering the aluminum industry was revealed at to-night's session of the House Committee on Ways and Means. President Arthur V. Davis of the Aluminum Company of America admitted that his company, having the only aluminum manufacturing in the United States, owned the Canadian Aluminum Company, which, in turn, had perfect agreements with all of the six or seven foreign aluminum companies.

This agreement, he said, embraces all the world except the United States, which he admitted to Representative Rainey, of Illinois, was excluded because there is a law here prohibiting it.

Mr. Davis testified that the company's total surplus is \$12,000,000, and that the company is capitalized at \$20,000,000, on which it is issuing dividends of four per cent on capital stock. It had been earning between 15 and 17 per cent annually in 1910, 1911 and 1912. Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, brought out that of the \$20,000,000 of capital the total amount of cash actually put in was \$1,500,000, the remainder representing earned profits. Mr. Davis protested against any reduction of the tariff on aluminum.

The admission of this agreement amazed members of the committee, some of whom pointed out that, along with previous testimony regarding foreign trusts in other industries, it presented a problem never before faced by a tariff making committee.

Mr. Davis testified that he and his London representative wrote the agreement made by his Canadian plant with all the plants in Europe.

"I submitted the proposed form of the agreement," he said, "to Attorney General Palmer, and when the agreement was signed I sent Mr. Wickham a copy of it."

Mr. Davis did not say what action the Attorney General took in the matter.

Hight Steel Tariff Asked.

Steel manufacturing interests contended for the retention of the present duties in the metal schedule.

S. P. Ker, of Sharon, Penn., president of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company, advocated changes in the phraseology of the law to prevent importers taking advantage of its terms. Mr. Ker told of plans now under way by the United States Steel Corporation to advance the wages of its common laborers and artisans and mechanical workers to approximately 19 per cent.

Representative Fordney, of Michigan, estimated that this would mean an increase of \$17,500,000.

Mr. Ker was optimistic as to the future of the steel industry regardless of what action the Democratic administration might take. He urged protection against invasion from abroad, saying that if the industry were disturbed the companies would reduce wages to the point of meeting with the competition.

E. P. Reichheim, of New York, wanted the present tariff retained on the products of the file and tool industry.

Wants Dumping Prevented.

Mr. Ker advocated a dumping clause to prevent the sending of goods into this country at prices lower than in the country of production.

"If we had a dumping clause in this metal schedule," asked Chairman Underwood, "don't you think that the rates fixed in our metal bill last session would be sufficient?"

"I don't think that is so. We don't know as to that yet."

Mr. Underwood asked as to the reasons for the United States Steel Corporation's proposed increase of wages. Mr. Ker said he thought "that the corporation was taking time by the forelock to hold its labor."

Affairs of the Waltham Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., alleged to be in the "watch trust," were taken up by the committee, which continued its session far into the night. E. C. Fitch, who said that he was one of the partners in a selling agency, each of whom received a salary of \$50,000 a year, said that the Waltham company "tried to compel wholesalers to sell at a certain price to retailers, but didn't always succeed." He added that he "had been pretty strenuous" in trying to prevent the sending of watches abroad, where they were sold at cheaper figures.

Mr. Fitch said that his company discriminated against only one man, C. A. Keene, of New York, whose transactions, he said, were contrary to the policy of the Waltham company. Fitch declared the only way of enforcing his contracts was to decline to do further business with those who failed to keep the price standards.

"Didn't you make wholesalers and retailers abroad agree to sell at certain fixed prices?"

"No," the only contract was to handle the watches fairly."

Shipped Watches to America.

Fitch testified that the company's falling out with Keene:

Keene came to the Waltham London agency and said he wanted to sell the watch in Egypt and they were sold to him with that distinct understanding and were delivered aboard a ship about to sail for Egypt. But before sailing Mr. Keene came aboard and removed the watches and shipped them to the United States.

"That was an awful crime," commented Representative Rainey. "You were willing that the Egyptians camped on the sands of the desert should get your watches at reasonable prices, while you compelled the American consumer to pay perhaps double price."

Mr. Keene was asked about the Waltham company selling watches on the expectation he would sell them in Egypt. He replied:

"I put up that job and, by the way, those watches went to Aden, Arabia. We put on a new label there and then reshipped them to this country and I made about 30 per cent profit."

He said further that India, Ceylon and other foreign places figured in similar transactions.

MICHIGAN RE-ELECTS SMITH.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 14.—William Alden Smith was re-elected United States Senator to-day by the Michigan Legislature. Only one ballot was taken.

JUDGES TAFT'S GUESTS; MRS. CLEVELAND SHINES

Widow of Former President Gazes with Zest at Spectacle Which Once Knew Her as "First Lady."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 14.—The President and Mrs. Taft held their annual reception in honor of the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court to-night. While in contrast with the brilliancy of the diplomatic reception it seemed a bit graceless in coloring, it is nevertheless known to be the one reception of the season in which the President takes a service on the bench, the judiciary of all the branches of the government, appeals most strongly to him.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who has been a guest in Washington for a week, came from the dinner at Mrs. Richard H. Townsend's with her daughter, Miss Esther Cleveland, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, with whom she is now staying.

They went first to the Blue Room, where they were warmly received, and then mixed with the guests in the East Room, the state dining room and the other drawing rooms. Professor T. J. Preston, the fiancé of Mrs. Cleveland, was a guest.

The President and Mrs. Taft, preceded by aids and followed by the members of the Cabinet and their wives, greeted the guests invited to the Blue Room before taking their places in line, and everything from the descent of the great stairway to the arrangement of the Cabinet women in line, was watched with interest by Mrs. Cleveland, who never before had attended a White House reception, except as the "First Lady of the Land."

Grooms Old Attendants.

Mrs. Cleveland proved her graciousness by frequently stopping to shake hands with some attendant about the White House who had seen service there under her regime.

The Chief Justice and the associate justices, with their wives and a few other guests, met in the Red Parlor before being presented to the President and Mrs. Taft. The Chief Justice and Mrs. White were the first to greet their host.

They were followed by the associate justices and by the other guests, who numbered more than fifteen hundred.

Mrs. Taft wore a gown of black satin, chiffon and lace and carried a bouquet of white orchids.

Mrs. White's gown was of black Lyons velvet, with a long train, and with the bodice was worn a berth-shaped arrangement of old point lace.

Mrs. Knox wore a gown of pale blue velvet embroidered in silver and silver

lace, with white tulle finishing the top of the bodice.

Mrs. MacVeagh's gown was of orchid brocade, very heavy, and trimmed with black lace. She wore pearls and diamonds in necklace, bracelets, tiara and corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Wickersham's gown was of white moire, with an overdress of black net, heavily embroidered in jet and silver, and with rare Italian lace on the bodice.

Mrs. Nagel wore a gown of white brocade, with an arrangement of tulle and lace on the bodice, and bands of dark brown fur bordering the skirt and pointed train.

Mrs. Meyer wore a trailing gown completely covered with jet embroidery, with half of the bodice running diagonally from shoulder to belt, formed of white lace.

Mrs. Lurton wore a handsome taupe velvet brocade chiton gown over cloth of gold with head embroidery on the bodice and touches of lace.

Mrs. Van Devanter wore black velvet with handsome old lace on the bodice.

Mrs. Hughes was in a becoming gown of pink satin, made with a tunic of green chiffon embroidered in beads and trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Lamar wore cloth of gold brocade in black velvet, with trimmings of chiffon and lace on the bodice.

Mrs. McKenna is ill at her home and did not accompany Justice McKenna.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland wore one of the most charming gowns seen in the White House. It was of pink chiffon embroidered in gold, the skirt and bodice being gracefully draped in the fashion of the season, and with it she wore a necklace, tiara and corsage ornaments of diamonds.

Miss Esther Cleveland wore a girlish dancing frock of Nile green charmeuse embroidered in silver, and with a rose pink belt outlining the high waist line.

Miss Nagel's gown was of pink satin and lace, and with it she wore pearls.

Mrs. Albert Akin, daughter of the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham, wore a trained gown of cerise velvet, made severely plain except for the draped skirt, and finished about the shoulders with tulle.

Miss Dorothy Kiesel, of New York, wore a gown of white charmeuse with bands of black fur.

The Misses Meyer wore gowns designed after the same pattern, of white brocade satin, and draped in the latest fashion.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Deposed Judge Will Start Over Again, His Son Says.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—Ex-Judge Robert W. Archbold, who was removed from his office as a judge of the Commerce Court yesterday by the Senate, spent last night with his son here, and left to-day for his home in Scranton, Penn.

The ex-judge declined to be interviewed, but his son, who spoke for him, said: "My father's conscience is clear. He is going home to practice law. He will start all over again. My father has been a courteous, diligent and good judge. Perhaps his kindness of heart accounts for many of his difficulties."

BEAT HUNGRY DEMOCRATS

House Leaves Postmasters Under Civil Service Rules.

Washington, Jan. 14.—On a record vote of 141 to 105 the House rejected to-day the Cullom amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to declare void the executive order placing fourth class postmasters under civil service rules. No Republican voted for the amendment and thirty-three Democrats voted against it.

When the bill was in Committee of the Whole yesterday the House informally adopted the amendment, which was designated as a snap at President Taft's recent order. A separate vote was demanded on this paragraph to-day and the patronage-hungry Democrats were defeated.

The bill, which carries approximately \$278,000,000, was passed late to-day.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.
First Lieutenant PHILIP G. WRIGHTSON, 2nd Infantry, detailed professor military academy, University of Wisconsin.

Leaves of absence for